



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Reports from the Mexican border.**Prohibitive measures against Italian immigrants.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1900.

SIR: The Bureau is in receipt, by reference from you, of copies of letter and telegram from officers in your Service stationed on the Mexican border concerning the large number of Italians now seeking to enter the United States in that region. A number of mounted men have already been engaged by this Bureau to patrol the border and turn back the inadmissible Italians who have been endeavoring to secure entrance in violation of law.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

Eagle Pass, Tex., July 12, 1900—Immigrants coming from Mexico.—As per telegram of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you, that 10 immigrants, who had been refused admission to the United States several days since, by some means crossed the Rio Grande and gained entrance into this country.

The immigrant inspector and myself, fearing that a crossing would be effected by some of the immigrants (of a lot of 100 who came into C. P. Diaz a few days ago), wired the sheriffs along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad to hold any Italians who might come into their districts, and to wire us should they apprehend them. As a result I went to Spofford, Tex., yesterday, and received a bunch of 10 which the sheriff turned over to me. I escorted this contingent into Mexico, and left orders with them to the effect that they would be jailed should they attempt another entry.

All of these immigrants are from infected districts in Mexico, besides being unable to comply with the United States immigration laws; hence are refused admission by both the Marine-Hospital Service and the immigration service. The immigration service will bear the expenses of transportation, etc., of said immigrants.

In view of the fact that many persons are trying to gain admission into the United States from infected districts in Mexico without complying with the quarantine regulations, I asked, in telegram of yesterday, for authority to appoint 2 more guards here and 1 extra man for the Quenado, the nearest ford to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. I believe now the Service would be better should these guards be appointed, as it is utterly impossible for me to catch everyone who attempts crossing the river any appreciable distance from the town.

The 2 guards which I now have are doing duty at the detention camp; and between my office, the detention camp, and the bridges, to say nothing of the trains, I am kept pretty busy.

At times I ride 2 good horses to their utmost trying to stop crossings on the river. In this connection, I desire to state that a trip from here to Del Rio (distance 65 miles) would, in my mind, be of advantage to the Service, as by this means I could inspect everything along the river and ascertain more definitely the conditions relative to crossings, also whether or not many crossings have been effected of late. It is my idea to make as short stops as possible along the river and then to inspect everything at Del Rio. The trip should require about one week, and the distance covered will average 30 miles, or thereabout,

July 27, 1900

1876

per day. During my absence from Eagle Pass, the guards, assisted by the State health officer, will look out for the interest of the Service here.

Please wire whether or not you think this inspection advisable. The weather is quite warm, and should you deem it wiser for me to remain here I will do so with much pleasure.

Respectfully,

LEA HUME,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

NOTE.—He was directed to inspect Del Rio and points in the vicinity.

Laredo, Tex., July 13, 1900—Yellow-fever suspect.—I have the honor to report that John Richdale, a destitute American citizen, seven days out from Tampico, Mexico, was held and placed in the observation camp to complete his ten days' quarantine, the State furnishing rations from a hotel during period of detention provided I had them delivered at camp from town.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure]

Case of yellow fever reported at Tampico.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, *July 12, 1900.*

DEAR DOCTOR: * * * The health of Monterey continues good, though there have been some typhoid and some malarial fever. I have just heard from a drummer that a case of yellow fever was reported in Tampico yesterday.

I could get no particulars but think the information correct. I will try to find out if there are any more cases and will let you know.

Very truly,

Dr. H. J. HAMILTON, *Laredo, Tex.*

* * *

Cruise of the Bratton.

UNITED STATES STEAMER W. D. BRATTON,
Port Tampa, Fla., July 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the cruise of the *W. D. Bratton* ended July 15, 1900:

The *Bratton* left Port Tampa at 6 a. m. on the 12th instant and headed for Anclote and Cedar Keys; we arrived at Anclote at 3 p. m., and although the weather was very fine, we found 9 smacks in the harbor with the sponger *Clyde* of Key West suspiciously near them. As soon as they sighted us the *Clyde* got underway, but we soon overtook and boarded her but found nothing. We then boarded the smack *Antonio Barba*; she had certificate of disinfection dated June 27; crew all well. Special Inspector Browder seized one-half barrel of aguardiente on this vessel. While we were inspecting this vessel all the other smacks got underway and were soon beyond limit and headed out to sea. The *Bratton* was anchored for the night.

On the morning of the 13th, there being no smacks in sight, the *Bratton* was got underway, headed for Cedar Keys. We reached Sea Horse Key Light at 11 a. m., and no sails of any description being in sight, went about and headed for Anclote again. We arrived there about 4 p. m. A short while before reaching there we sighted a smack among the spongers and close in shore. We boarded her at once. She was the *Regla*, a vessel we had caught a number of times in Anclote Harbor and inspected. She had certificate of disinfection dated July 7. One man complained of headache and pains in abdomen; temperature and pulse were, however, normal. Inspector Browder seized one-half